-A'great Republican gathering was held in Montillo, Ill., on the 29th ult. Judge Trumbull, Judge Davis, Mr. Canningbam (the Republican candidate for Congress), Mr. Welden, Mr. Bromley, and others, made speeches at the meetings, of which there were three.

-The Breckinridge Democrats of New-York and Kirgs county have chosen full delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse, which meets next week, pursnant to the call of the Greene Committee. The attempt of Collector Schell to organize a new State Committee does not seem to meet general favor, the Brecking dge organizations generally recognizing the Committee appointed in September last.

-The Fredonia (N. Y.) Censor, copying the recent

speech of the Hon. John O Putnam, says:
"We would call attention to the speech of this gen-"We would call attention to the speech of this gentleman, which is published on our first page. We hope that none of our readers will fail to peruse it. It completely riddles the web of fallscies which Gov. Hunt has woven in his stereotyped speeches, but does it in a style so courteous and temperate that no political opponent can reasonably take except in to its tone. Those America's who may have been inclined to follow such leaders as Gov. Hant into the camp of those whose principles and traditional policy have been opposed in every respect to the ideas which they have been accustomed to advocate, will find in Senator Putpam's speech reasons sgainst so fatal an error, which they will find it difficult to exade."

—Mr. Douglas, in a recent speech at Burlington, Vt.

-Mr. Douglas, in a recent speech at Burlington, Vt. made a casual allusion to the privations and labors of a settler in a new country-one who has to make his own fences and "split his own rails." The Burlington

Free Press says:
"This incidental application brought out a hearty
and general round of acclamation from all over the and general, which told the speaker at once where he was, and that his assembly, in the main, had their hearts on Abraham Lincoln, and not on Stephen A. Douglas." -A State organization of the Breckinridge and Lane

party has been effected in Concord, N. H. A Convention is to be held at an early day. "We have never known a Presidential campaign
when so many old and well-'ried Democrats boldly
abandoned their party, so simultaneously, as since the
nomination of 'Honest Old Abe' by the Republicans.
It would seem that nearly all the patriotic men in that
party are now abandoning it to its wickedness."

The Ball and Evarett party in Lexicolin Key The Chicago Journal says:

-The Bell and Everett party in Louisville, Ky. proposed to have a torchlight and bell-ringing procession last Saturday night. The affair failed, and, in an nouncing this catastrophe, The Journal says it was hinted that the feelings of the opposing parties would be injured, and that "the friends of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, though full of spirit and enthusiasm, are anxious to do nothing that shall excite apprenension or unkind feeling in any

quarter." -The Wide-Awakes of Providence made their first public appearance on Friday evening, numbering about 100 men. They were enthusiastically greeted by crowds of the citizens who lined the streets through which they passed.

- The Boston Courier reports the speeches made at a Bell meeting at Newark, and says, "they are within the comprehension of any one." Is it intimated that this is an uncommon merit in the speeches of the Bell

-The Highland Democrat, a Houston paper, pub lished at Peekskill, N. Y., says, in reference to the report that the General was to be withdrawn from the

contest:
"The conclusion of the whole matter is, that Gen.
Houston will remain in the field, trusting to God and
the people for the success of that cause that shall save
the Union, and preserve from destruction the great
principles of self-government in the country of Washngton.

On Thursday evening a large and spirited meeting of French Republicans was held at Troy, in the Wigwam. Resolutions were passed, and speeches in French and English made by Dr. J. N. Cadieux, G. W. Demers, Mr. Roch-Lettaré, and Oliver Rodius. A variety of French patriotic songs were sung with great effect.

-A Wide-Awake Republican Club has been formed in the Seventh Ward of Troy.

-A lasy residing in Avon, Dodge County, Mich. writes to The Norwich Bulletin that the Post Office in the former village has been discontinued for the following reason: The Posimaster came out for Lincoln and Hamlin. He was, of course, at once removed But, on looking about for some one to supply his place, there was not found a single Democratic voter. So the office was moved to a less enlightened town.

-On Thursday, at Gorbam, Maine, a rousing Republican meeting was held in a grove near the village. I: was addressed by the Hon. Israel Washburn, jr., and others. The Portland Advertiser says of Mr.

Washburn's speech: "It was one of the most able, sound, and argumenta It was one of the abot and, the true speeches to which it has ever been our pleasure to listen. He had a remarkably attentive andience, who drenk in every word uttered, and responded to every sentiment expressed. Mr. Washburn showed conclusively, it seems to us, that the North is interested in the question of Slavery, both politically and morally; but we will not undertake to give even a synopsis of his able speech. We heard but one sentiment expressed by all who heard it, and that was of hearty approval, both as to matter and manner."

-On Wednesday was held at Tiffin, Ohio, one of the greatest meetings ever convened in Northern Ohio. The railroad trains of the evening before filled up the town with ardent Republicans, and every means of conveyance the next day was in requisition, bringing people from every quarter. "Old Seneca" turned out en mass. An immense procession was formed, including a number of companies of Wide-Awakes, and many Lincoln Clubs. Banners, transparencies, and badges abounded. At the grove where the meeting was held, from 25 000 to 30 000 people assembled. Cassius M. Clay spoke in his most vigorous manner for an hour and a quarter, his words being received with frequent and deafening cheers. There were at the same time two or three other speakers addressing as many as their voices could reach from the neighboring stands -A correspondent of The Chicago Press and Trib-

une writes as follows: "CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 31, 1860 .- Yesterday thou-"Champaion, Ill., July 31, 1860.—Yesterday thousands of freemen were in council at this place to hear Judge Trumbull, the favorite Senator of Illinois, and Lovejoy, the eloquent and the fearless champion of their rights. The day was fine, clear, and cool; a slight rain last evening laid the dust, making it one of the most pleasant days that could be well imagined for the leteresting occasion. The gathering was the largest ever had in the county, probably a third greater than at the Douglas and Lincoln debate in 1858. The procession reached from the City of Champaign to that of Urbana, a distance of two miles. Two hundred and three wayons loaded with their living freight of enthu siastic Republicans from the west part of the county met those of the east, both followed by long lines of horsemen, whose sun hurned brows were eloquent of toil. The vast cortege, with innumerable flags and banners, entered the Fair-Ground at 1 o'clock p. m.. horsemen, whose sun burned brows were entage and toil. The vast cortege, with innumerable flags and banners, entered the Fair-Ground at I o'clock p. m., banners, entered the Fair-Ground at 1 o clock p. h., when the twenty acres was nearly filled to repletion with men, women, children, horses, mules, and carriages of every description. A wagon with a flat-boat, containing a crew with a muscular helmsman working containing a crew with a muscular helmsman working the steering-oar, caused a patriotic outburst. This was followed by a log mounted on a wagon, and two rail-splitters mailing it into rails. At this sight the enthusiasm was almost beyond bounds. Strong men shouted, ladies cheered and waved their handkerchiefs, and no such enthusiasm had ever before stirred up the echoes of 'Big Grove.'

-The Republican naceting at Batavia on Thursday seems to have been one of the grandest ever known in

that region. The Buffalo Express cays of it: that region. The Buffalo Express says of it:

"Genesee County had never known the like of the occasion in all her history. A white-haired old manastuborn Democrat in old times—said to us, while his eyes glistened with excitement and pleasure, "I recollect every campaign for about fifty years, and I never saw anything like this before. It was more than revival of 1840 scenes. Batavia was throughd with people from all the country around, and from every village that can claim neighborhood with her. They came in parties large and small, from every direction, in long processions of country wagons, trimmed with in long processions of country wagons, trimmed with green boughs and gay with fluttering banners, the stalwart and the fair together, in holicay dress, and in loaded trains of cars, with bands of music and with cannon, hosts at once. Early in the day the 'arriving'

commenced, and so it continued until the village become as populous as a great city—swarming with thousande. It is thousand people is on all hands thought to be a low and moderate statement of the multitude that gathered to join the Republicans of Balvavia in a grand demonstration of political strengs, and enthusiasm. The afternoon meeting was held in the Park fronting the Court-House, and in this open space the vast maltitude of people were addressed, first by Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, who spoke upwar i of an hour and a half to closely attentive ears, and afterward by the Hon. John Covode of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Wm. H. Howard of Michiga, and John H. Martindale, esq., of Rochester. The enthusiasm of the people during the delivery of these speeches, was very great, and they were interrupted, from time to time, with such spentaneous expressions of satistician and delight, as have seldom been heard. In the evening, a procession of Wide-Awakes, numbering seven hundred, all with torches, was formed. After marchinal and constermarching in the main street of the village for some time, the Wide-Awakes were dismissed from the ranks, their torches extinguished, and attention given to the meetings. Two were already being held obtside the Court House and within Ellicott Hall, a which Sena or Wilson, Hon. John Covode, Hoz. William A. Howard, and Hon. James O. Putnam were the speakers; but a third one, of immese size, was organized in front of the Eagle Tavern, and addressed by several gentlemen of this city and other places. The spirit of the occasion was kept, up to its fallest hight commenced, and so it continued until the village beganized in front of the Eagle Tavern, and addressed by several gentlemen of this city and other places. The spirit of the occasion was kept up to its fallest hight until the time of our departure, a little after eleven oclock, and how much longer the Republican fever, with which Genesee county had throbbed in all its arteries during the day, was kept burning in Batavia, before its inhabitants soothed their excitement in sleep, we do not know. Let the Democratic presees and correspondents falsify and misrepresent it as they will, the great Republican mass meeting at Batavia is to be counted among the grandest political demonstrations that ever occurred in Western New-York."

-The following is from The Chicago Democrat Formerly in all the northern portion of this State he Democracy when they met were in the habit of passing Anti-Slavery resolutions. All were opposed to the extension of Slavery then, and those who went against the Wilmot Proviso excused themselves on the ground that it was unnecessary to pass Wilmot Pro-viso resolutions, as there was no territory to which viso resolutions, as there was no territory to which there was any reasonable fear of Slavery being extended. At a Republican meeting in Manitowoc (Wis.) last week, Mr. Pains exhibited a copy of a handbill for a Democratic meeting in 1849, when Nelson Dewey was the candidate for Governor, Wm. A. Barstew for Secretary of State, Col. Fairchild of Madison for Treasurer, and S. Park Coon for Attarney-General. The following were among the lines in big capitals:

'NO MORE SLAVERY EXTENSION!'

'NO MORE SLAVE STATES!'

'NO MORE SLAVE STATES!' PPOSITION TO BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS What a difference between the Democracy of 1849

PASTORSHIP OF HALF A CENTURY.

DR. SPRING'S GOLDEN SERMON.

Yesterday morning the Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., preached his fiftieth anniversary sermon, he having been the pastor of the "Old Brick Church" (now the new brick Presbyterian Church on Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street) for half a century. The spacious church was crowded by an immense audience, without any discrimination as to sect or denomination, filling all the seats, aisles, and steps to the pulpit; while large numbers stood in the porch, eager to catch even a few of the words that fell from the lips of this venerated and distinguished pastor. The Rev. Chancellor Ferris was seated in the pulpit, and numerous other clergymen were scattered through the

The services were commenced with prayer by Dr. Spring. The authem, "God be merciful to us," was sung, Dr. GUILMETTE leading the choir. Reading of the 100th Psalm by the pastor. The choir sang the

36th Psalm.

"High in the heavens, Eternal God, Thy goodness in full glory shines."

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Chancellor FERRIS.

Dr. Spring remarked that the Church might recollect that he was one of the catechumens of their

After the prayer, the solo "The Lord is my God; After the prayer, the solo "The Lord is my God; the rememberch his children," was sung. The Dostor then rose and announced his text, from the Prophecy of Isaiab, 51st chapter, 16th verse: "I have put my word in thy mouth, and I have covered thee with the shadow of mine hand; that I may plant the heavens and lay the foundations of the earth, and say unto Zion, Thou art my people." He said he had selected this subject, not that he felt able to do it justice, but because from the broad outlines of its evangelical truth it suggested a retrospect of his ministry among his people. He desired from this to illustrate and show that the work of redemption is God's greatest work. that the work of redemption is God's greatest work.
There is a gradation in the works of God, and the distinctive feature of the work of redemption is that it rises above the things of time that it rises above the things of time and sense, and concerns itself with the immortal. And this work of redemption stands related to untold millions and great multitudes which no man can number. It began its career with the first, born of time, and has been moving on, and will still move on, accumulating in untold ratio. The second thought relates to the means by which this work has been accomplished. All creation was under the carse of a violated law, and how it should be restored was a problem which, so to speak, agitated even unsearchable wiedom; and at last the second person of the blessed Trinity descended to that low estate by which he was born of a woman, and came under the law. It is no wonder that men have been found in the world to deny this. Thus debased, this incarnate one took upon himself the mighty aggregate of human sin; that whoseever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. He foresaw the suffering and the burden, but did not recoil from it. This greatest work was thus accomplished in the most Godlike way. There is nothing in creation that does not derive its importance from the relation it sustains to this work of redemption. It is reasonable to expect from this that this redemption will be great in its triumphs. The Decter referred at length to the results of this triumph: Thus debased, this incarnate one took upon redemption. It is reasonable to expect from this that this redemption will be great in its triumphs. The Doctor referred at length to the results of this riumph; that its victories would not be the less real because noiseless. Another illustration of this redemption is that it is so expressive of the glory of its Author. It is no marvel that at every step of this great work the angelic hosts should sing, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts; the earth is full of His glory." He looked on this earth as the selected theater for this great work of redemption, and well may we magnify the Christian ministry, who are permitted to be participators and workers in this great work of God. Paul magnified his ministry, and we may do it. It has its joys and its rewards. It is no ordinary privilege to be laid under the necessity of cultivating an intimacy with the great principles of Heaven's jurisprudence. It is a most delightful work to be a student of the Bible, and make oneself acquainted with the true and living God. There is high honor in other prefessions, especially when they themselves are honored by the ministration of Christian men; but there is no service which so puts of Chris ian men; but there is no service which so puts in requisition all man's intellectual and moral powers, amid the wondrous scenes and realities that are inseparable from the manifestation of the glory of God. No laurels maintain their freshness like these. Go on then, ye men of God; proclaim salvation to dying men; tell that, no matter how low they are fallen, there is yet redemption. Go search out the mysteries of this redemption, and with every new truth that illustrates redemption, and with every new truth that illustrates it, let your own hearts respond, "Glory to God in the bighest on earth peace and good will to men." He was more than satisfied that he was a minister of the Gospel. Since the day he gave himself away in a covenant never to be revoked, he had desired no higher station than to be the servant of the church for Jesus's sake. He asked no more than to have the grace to be faithful unto death. He thought of life, of death, and faithful into death. In thought of life, of death, and
of eternity, and the laurels of Cæsur were weeds compared with the honor of the humblest minister of the
Gospel. He considered it a great privilege to have
lived in such an age, and to have occupied a place as a
worker with God. Times there have been when it
seemed to firste men that darkness and error threatened to put back the shadow on the dial; but these fears were groundless. Onward is the motto of the upper sanctuary. Even the battle-fields have hastened the advent of the Prince of Peace. This carrent century has accomplished more for the circulation of religious

has accomplished more for the circulation of religious truth than any former one, and more for the occupancy of the talents which God his given to his church than any ten preceding centuries, and never since the apostolic sge has the spirit of God descended so abundantly upon Christendom. The doctor then proceeded to speak more particularly with reference to his 50 years of ministerial duty, as follows:

It is now fifty years since I first occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church as your Pastor. I remember the scene well. Some five or six of you may have It is now fifty years since I are occupied the prince the spin of the Precedyterian church as your Pastor. I remember the scene well. Some five or six of you may have been in that crowded assembly of those, the most of whom now sleep in the dust, when I bowed my knees before God, the Father of our Jesus Christ, and received this great trust by the laying on of the hads of the Presbytery. To me it was a soleran day, and associated with soleran responsibilities. Within those bygone years two generations have passed a way. We remember them: every many of their names, their character, their influence, is felt and known among the learned professions, in the Church, amid academic bonors, and the course of the professions of the character of the , and the marts of business; in private and in life; but the places that once knew them know public life; but the places that once knew them know them no more. Not one male member of what once constituted the Old Brick Church now remains in the midst of us. I cannot be too thankful that I commenced my ministry under the deep impression that I

must be a minister of incessant watchfelness and toil. in the outset my mind was never dazzled by the pros-pects of repose. Dr. Johnson once said "that he pitied the man who made the Christian ministry a sincours." the man who made the Christian ministry a sincours.

If I am not deceived, my work has been my joy, and most my joy when it has been most severs. I did not enter it for its honor nor for its wealth; I sought a rural charge, but God sent me among the wealth; and the bounteous. I did not enter it as a secular calling, but because if I know myself, I lov dit. The Gospel of the blessed God was the voice that charmed me amid the busy pursuits of the world. It came to me in the night nir, and wafted on the noonday breeze, and actusted my purpose by a senserior power, and the and actusted my purpose by a superior power, and the same kind power has chained me to the service. If I know myself, my aim has been single: it has been to know myself, my aim has been single; it has been to fulfill the ministry I have received of the Lord Jesus; nor am I sensible that my personal convenience, or that of my family, have over interfered with my duty to this people. I was early thrown among ministers of great acquiremente, and I saw at a glance that had everything to do if I became an able minister of the New Testament. Whatever my temperatures to attract attention and excite my sudience by a beautiful tableau of words, I was led to see the importance of a practical and sensible representation of God's truth. It practical and sensible representation of God's truth. It is not one truth only that will show the full counsel of God; and what men do not know they cannot believe God; and what men do not know they cannot believe and cannot practice. That piety and those fraits cannot be depended upon that don't arise from a love of God's truth. Let the fire of truth be withdrawn, and though by its own momentum the sacred machinery may move awhile, yet it is sure to stop. Those who complain of doctrinal preaching are strangers to practical preaching. When I call to mind the writings of such men as Taylor, Baxter, Doddridge, and others, and when I recall the preaching of Dwight, Nettleton, Mason, and Alexander, my convictions are strengthened, that that ministry is the richest in his fruits, which is the richest in his d-ctrinal truth. To be sure, it is a transition age in his dectrinal trath. To be sure, it is a transition age from the service of an ecclesiastical despotism to a recognition of the rights and responsibilities of private judgment and personal character; from popular ignor ance to the instruction of the masses; from indifference and inaction, to spiritual life and faith; from dominant and inaction, to spiritual life and faith; from dominant wickedness to dominant piety; from the greed of selfishness to open-handed bounty; from a gospel dim and comprehended by a few, to a greel spread among all nations; from the greatest darkness to a millenial light of glory; glorious scenes are about to open upon the world, and happy are they who are permitted to take part in them. But to what extent my ministry is chargeable with praise or otherwise, will ere long be decided by Him who will judge the quick and the dead. In this review of my work among you, my dead. In this review of my work among you, my own mird is sgitated with questions which I cannot trifle with Yet, while they fill me with solicitude, trifle with Yet, while they fill me with solicitude, they also fill me with hopes. You have doubtless seen that in ne which has obscured the light and glury and the gospel; and I humbly implore God's mercy for these acts. I am deeply sensible that in my public service, I have been greatly wanting in the spirit of my divine Master. Not unfrequently, in my social intercourse with you, when I ought to have carried the bottle of myrrh in my bosom, I have offered you things which were not of God, but of men. I have but the one refoge of man: but the one refuge of man:
"In my hand no price I bring.
But simply to thy cross I cling."

My obligations to the God of Grace are abundant. He cared for me in my childbood, and gave me good and watchful training. He cared for me in my youth, so that I was preserved from much youthful wickedness. He gave me a conscience, a pride of character, and a love of knowledge, which restrained me from outbreak. love of knowledge, which restrained me from outbreas-ing and gross sins. He cared for me in my academic career; gave me faithful and religious teachers. He raised me up friends when I most needed them; checked me in my impulsiveness, and in my depression He cheered me; when I had wandered away from Him, far abroad from His fold, He brought me back, He cheered me; when I had wandered away from Him, far abroad from His fold. He brought me back, put me into the sacred ministry, and made me pasior over this beloved flock. In my day of middle life and in my old age, He cared for me, and kept my foot from falling and my soul from death. When I first came among you, I thought it doubtful if I should remain for a single year; but, having obtained the help of God. I have remained until to-day, and He has given me the confidence and love of a united people. When desolating calsmity came upon me, and the light of Heaven was shut out, He lifted the vail from these sightless eyeballs, and whereas, I was once blind, now I see. And last, though not least, lie has given me seals of my ministry which I trust will be the ground of my rejoicing in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ. All these tokens of this, and your kinduces, have made me an impression on my mind which it will be difficult to erace. I am looking forward. I desire to make a good use of my last days among you, for I know they must be few. I bless God that I do not feel bound to the world as my own. Would that my aspirations for another and a better habitation were invigorated in the same proportion as the delusions of earth vanish. I had thought we had taken leave of the old church and the old session rooms, and that delightful study of the pastor, so tranquil, away from the noise and uproar, so delightfully embowered and so bonored of God. the old session rooms, and that delightful study of the pastor, so tranquil, away from the noise and uprear, so delightfully embowered and so honored of God, and so attractive to me, who occupied it; but we cannot forget them—we revisit them to day; grateful memory dwells upon them, and recalls them afresh; sweet thoughts and sweet visions, mingled sometimes with sad depression, but more often relieved with cheering visions. We look back upon the scenes for the greater part of these fifty years that I have been employed here; not I, but the grace of God that was with me. There were showers came upon us, sometimes, ployed here; not I, but the grace of Goa as, sometimes, me. There were showers came upon us, sometimes, drop by drop, and sometimes like the river that makes the glery of the City of our God. We look back upon the glery of the City of our God. We look back upon the giery of the City of our God. We look back apon these scenes with the enthusiasm with which the old warrior surveys the field of battle, and thinks of bat-tles fought and victories won. Battles, indeed, were fought and victories won in the cause of trath and righteousness by a mightler than human arm. Our locality is changed, but the promise is not changed. When we effected this change I looked upon it as the last work of mine on earth; yet, strange to say, at the advanced age of three score and fifteen years my work is not done, and I am permitted to see this beautiful edifice completed, and full to over-flowing; and not a few asking the way to Zion with their faces thitherward. Of all the ministers of the Gospel in this land not one has greater reason for thankfulners to the Lord God of the Holy Prophets, than the man who addresses you so day. The nearer I approach to the time of my departure, the stronger am I attached to the people of my charge. I can truly say, with the Apostle John, I have no greater joy than to see my children walk in the truth, and that my seed that has been planted here be diligent in doing the that has been planted here be diligent in doing the work of the Lord. My earnest prayer for this dear flock has been that God would give them pastors of his own choosing. The great Shepherd, my beloved brethren, registers every motive of your heart and mind, marks every footstep we take, hears every prayer we offer, and every sermon we preach. We have to come out of self, and study to preach for God; then let us put away self and be absorbed in the glorious Gospel, rise above the wicked love of praise and preach for eternity, and the Father of Light will surply the words, that we may rejoice in the glory of supply the words, that we may rejoice in the glory of Christ Jesus But I must close. The half-cen ury is gone—gone like the small star that has been twinkling in the curtain of the night care like the small star. in the curtain of the night—gone like the soft fine cadence of distant minstrelsy as it vanishes in air; gone like the word just spoken, for good or evil, never to be recalled; gone like the clouds that disappear after they have exhausted their treasure upo arth; gone like the leaves of Autumn which the wind has swept away; gone like the phantom which it prospect had the semblance of vitality, but which in the retrospect has melted away and gone; gone as yester-lay has gone. Why do I say they are gone? Nothing is gone, whose influence remains, with man or woman. The Sabbaths, the prayers, the praises, the weeks, the months, the years that seem to us to have vanished one by one in the mysterious past, live still in God's uni-verse. Past—what is the past? What the momentous present, this now, this accepted time? What is the never-ending future? All parts that make up a grand

never-ending future? All parts that make up a grand eternity—eternity that was and is and ever will be. The great angel of Heaven's high chancery, records as well the responsibilities of the hearer, as the responsibilities of the preacher; and the great Judge will render to every man according to his works. God bless us for His name s sake. Amen!

The Doctor then stated that the concluding prayer would be offered by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, the grandson of his colleague and predecessor in the old Brick Church. After the prayer the services were concluded by singing and the benediction by the venerable pastor.

The exercises were long, the sermon being more than an bour and a half, but the Doctor showed no signs of fatigue, but preached with a vigor and strength which fatigue, but preached with a vigor and strength which might be emulated by a much younger man.

PICNIC OF THE SUN EMPLOYEES .- Notwithstanding the unpromising state of the weather on Saturday morning last, the annual excursion of The Sun employees came off on that day, and the afternoon proved most favorable to the occasion. The excursion was made to Glenwood, on board the steamer Mayflower, the party consisting of about 250 persons. Mr. M. S. Beach took this occasion to announce his withdrawal from the proprietorship of The Sun, stating that in the fature his place would be supplied by Mr. Wm. C. Church. The announcement was an entire surprise to all attached to the establishment, and many sincere regrets were expressed on the occasion, some of those who had been longest associated with Mr. B. in the paper being moved to tears. Mr. Church made a fow appropriate remarks in regard to his new relation to those present. Three cheers were given for the new employer, and three more for the old one. The excursionists returned to the city at an early hour.

CITY ITEMS

AM. SEMESTS .- Nablo's Garden .- The Steeple Chase pectacle, is to be produced here to-night, with all the ustomary a cenes in the circle.

Wallack's Theater.-The closing performance Cuttle and Toedle, are to be given this week. Laura Keene's .- The American Cousin every night. Winter Garden .- The Ravels continue their match-

ese entertainments here to crowded houses. American Museum .- The constant addition made to the curiosities of this house and the mavarying attractiveness of the performances in the Lecture-Room make it one of the best patronized piaces of amusement in the city.

Paloce Garden .- The management here al ways have comething new and good to offer to their patrons. The place is exceedingly popular.

Dusseldorf Gallery .- This excellent Gallery is open all the time, and always contains many fine works of

THE MAYOR .- Mayor Wood remained but a day or two in the city, and has returned to Saratogs. The President of the Board of Aldermen, W. J. Peck, is acting as Mayor during his absence.

STANDING ALDERMANIC JOKE AROUND THE CITY HALL-" Have you changed your gloves yet ?"

THE GREAT EASTERN.-Five steamers will run constantly between Baltimore and the big ship, while she lies in Annapolis Roads. Three trains will be run daily on the Baltimere and Ohio Road, between Baltimore and Annapolis, a steamer having been engaged to transport passengers from the latter city. Roundtrip tickets, at one balf the usual fare, have been issued from all points on the Road, as also on the Northern Central Railroad. Several steamboats will also make excursion trips from Baltimore, which are not permitted to put their passengers abourd the Great

A NEW Donge. -- Several complaints have been made recently to the police by people who have been swindled by thieves in the character of house-painters. On Saturday a lady living at No. 5 Charlton street was thus victimized. During her absence, and while the house was in charge of a servant, a man rang the bell and said that the head of the family had sent him there to varnish some doors. As he wore the costame of a painter, and had his pots and brushes in his hand, the servant readily believed his story, and at once admitted him. He at once set to work, and she returned to hers in the upper part of the house, previous ly telling the painter to go out of the basement door if he had occasion to leave the house. He did have occasion to go out several times in the course of the two or three hours he was there, and each time must bave taken with him some article of value. These articles were probably passed to an accomplice in waiting on some convenient corner. When the lady of the house returned she found that some of her choicest clothing and jewelry had been carried off, and there was no doubt but the fictitious painter was the thief. That he was a painter is impossible, for the only work he did was to daub some of the doors in such a manner as to render the services of a skillful workman indispensible. It is surmised that he was also taking observations for the benefit of burglars, as he was anxious to know if fire-arms were kept in the house, and asked the servant many questions relative to the habits of the family. Rognes are full of invention, and constantly adopting some new plan of operation. Servants cannot be too cautions in admitting strangers when the head of the family is away.

EMIGRANT SWINDLERS. - The emigrant swindlers,

who have for so many years thrived and grown fat upon the plander obtained from poor foreigners igno rant of our language and customs, have become very much frightened of late at the crusade that has been made against them. Time was when John E. Enright. Frank Fowler, Gilmere, Selover, and the rest of that grand combination could rob, beat, and almost kill those who were so unfortunate as to fall into their clutches, with impunity. Their hired thieves, or runpers, used every endeavor to induce the unwary to so journ at the vile dens called boarding-houses, over which they had supreme control, and when once the victim was in those meshes he was never relessed until the last cent and the last piece of baggage he possessed was filched from him. Various means were used to accomplish this object. Sometimes it was done by bogus tickets; again spurious money would be forced upon the victim in lieu of his foreign gold; if of an smorcus disposition, a degraded woman would be introduced to him, and seldom did she leave him till his money jingled in her pocket. If these failed, force and violence were used, or drugged liquors resorted to. It was not the male emigrant alone who was thus treated, but the women who were caught in their toils were subjected to indignities a thousand times werse than these. There is many a degraded woman who walks our streets who was brought to her present position by the outrages per petrated in these emigrant boarding-houses. But all abuses must have an end, and we believe that the public has seen almost the last of these outrages upon emigrants. The first great blow was struck at the runners in the establishment of the Castle Garden Emigrant Refuge. This robbed them in great measure of their European prey, and they then turned more fiercely upon the emigrants bound to California. Their operations in that direction had grown to such gigantic proportions that the State of California resolved to end an agent hither to protect people bound to that State, and to prosecute all cases of swindling to the bitter end. Previous to the arrival of that agent, Mr. Dickinson, these swindlers were tolerated by the police, many of whom most unquestionably partook of the profes of the business. A short time before his arrival, however Capt. Hartt was transferred from the Seventeenth to the Twenty-sixth Precinct, or City Hall Police. This squad of policemen, among other duties, are expected to keep a special eye upon emigrant rouners and their employers. A most infamous outrage perpetrated about the same time upon four Germans called into existence a society of resident Germans for the protection of their newly arrived countrymen. This organization, with Capt. Hartt and the California agent, Mr. Dickinson, declared war upon the swindlers, and soon made the city exceedingly hot for them. Every case of swindling that was made known was duly presecuted by them without expense to the victim. First of all Frank Fowler was arrested for selling to some California emigrants steerage tickets in place of the first-cabin tickets for which they had bargained and paid. When arrested he laughed at his procecutors, confident in his ability to evade the law. But it happened that the last Legislature had so amended the law as to leave less margin for the trickery of counsel in such cases, and Fowler's conviction for swindling followed. After spending some time in the Tombs, in spite of all the efforts and money of his friends, he was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of years. He was speedily removed thither, and is now "doing the State some service" in that institution at Sing Sing. Since then, numerous others have been arrested, and are now out on bail for trial. Two, named John Gilbert and Stephen Gordon, less fortunate than their fellows, are now reposing in the cells of the Tombs, awaiting their trial on similar charges. Even the great leader of the gang, John E. Enright himself, spent some time within the same gloomy walls, awaiting an examination on a charge of robbery by violence. This last outrage was perpe trated by Enright and his clerk upon a stranger who had been entired into their Cedar-street den. Not lik ing the accommodations shown him, the stranger un dertook to leave the place, when the two set upon him, and, after beating and robbing him of his money, turned him into the street. For this offense, Justice Welsh locked Enright up for trial in default of bail. The required bonds were entered into subsequently, and Enright released. This robbery was so infamous

that, after trial, Enright will be sent to keep company with his old friend Frank Fowler. Since this event, Enright has publicly announced his intention to retire from the business.

This summary action on the part of Dickinson, Bartt, and others and the practice of sending policemen on the cars and steamb at to warn strangers, has struck terror to the hearts of this gang of swindlers, who, while they publicly denounced each other, were in league together, and the numerous places once occupied by them are now deserted or appropriated to other uses. Instead of boldly swinging out their eigns at the street corners, they now skulk slyly about the docks, and conduct their nefarious business in a most guarded manner. So profitable was their occupation before this crusade was commenced, that one of the craft offered \$5,000 to the police if they would not molest him for the season. Now, however, they are pretty effectually scattered, and we hope that another such a gang will never be gathered in New-York for similar purposes.

THE COURTS .- The August term of the law Courts commences to-day. The Supreme Court Chambers will be held by Judge Sutherland. The case of the greatest public interest will be that brought by Mr. Chatfield to restrain the payment of the Japanese bill. There are six divorce cases. Mesers. Cram and Fowler, on behalf of the House of Refuge, have on the calendar several injunction cases against lager beer and Sunday theaters; and the Corporation have two or three street-opening reports to offer for confirmation. There are in all 160 cases. In the Common Pleas and Superior Courts the usual Chamber business only will be transacted. The United States District Court will open to-morrow, remaining in session for the rest of the week. Recorder Barnard will preside at the Court of Sessions. This term there is an unusually heavy calendar, and some very important cases will be tried.

BEATEN WITH HIS OWN LOCUST .- Officer Wm. H. Van Sickle of the Seventeenth Ward was beaten in a dangerous manner on Saturday night by an infuriated Irishman named John O'Connor. It seems that the Irishman was sleeping on the front steps of a private dwelling, when the officer desired him to "move on." He was obliged to shake him a little to arouse him, when the indignant sleeper suddenly sprang upon him, and getting hold of his club, beat him over the head with it in the most brutal manner. Some citizens having come to the assistance of the officer, O'Connor was arrested and locked up in the Station-House. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken before Justice Steers, who committed him for examination. The officer was too seriously injured to appear in Court, and consequently no complaint has yet been made

CURIOUS ALLEGED DISCOVERY IN FLORICULTURE. It is said that Mayor Tiemann, at his paint factory in Manhattanville, has accidentally made a discovery which threatens to revolutionize horticulture. One of the factory hands having thrown some liquid green paint of a particular kind on a flower-bed occupied by white anemones, the flowers have since made their appearance with petals as green as grass. The paint had in it a peculiar and very penetrating chemical mix ture, which Mr. Tiemann has since applied, with other colors, to other plants, annual, biennial, and of the shrub kind-the result being invariably that the flowers so watered took the hue of the liquid deposited at their roots. By commencing experiments early next year, during seed time, and applying different colors, we shall no doubt soon be enabled to "paint the lifly," which was Solomon's ambition.

AN UNFILIAL THIEF.-John Smith, alias William Vogle, an interesting youth of 18 years, was yesterday committed to prison by Justice Kelly, on various complaints, among which was one charging him with having broken into his father's store, in Hudson street, in the night, and stealing a silver watch, valued at \$45. The watch proving too slow for so fast a youth, he sold is to a worthy receiver in Worth street for \$2. Mr. Jule Fijux of No. 42 Murray street alleges that the prisoner obtained from him 38 dozen empty champaigne bottles, by representing that he was an agent for John J. Staff of No. 86 Franklin street. The young rogue disposed of the bottles, also, to a receiver, and Mr. Staff repudiated Fijux's bill when presented. From Sepeca S. Davis of No. 56 Varick street, the prisoner is charged with stealing two pairs of patentleather boots, worth \$17. He is also charged with having secured Michael Shaughnessy's Sunday coat by means of fraudulent representations. A few weeks since he called upon Mrs. Shaughnessy at her residence, No. 207 East Twelfth street, during a heavy thunderwer. He told that confiding lady that h had been caught out in the shower, and was then in a state of uppleasant moisture in a Broadway store, suffering for a dry coat. In her anxiety for Michael's health, Mrs. S. hastened to bring forth his dry Sunday coat, which she intrusted to the care of Vogle, and he carried it off. When Michael came to dinner, his loving spouse learned with sorrow that he hadn't been out in the rain, had'nt got wet, and hadn't sent for his coat, and, of course, hadn't received it. It was, perhaps, fortunate for the young thief that he was not then present. Mrs. S. will probably derive satisfaction from the knowledge that the accommodating Vogle will doubtless soon possess a coat of many colors, furnished by the State.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM .- Coroner Jackman held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of an Irishman, named Michael Lanahan, 40 years of age, who died from an application of chloroform. The deceased had been a patient in the Hospital, and Dr. Mason found it necessary to perform a very delicate surgical operation upon him. Dr. Alexander Rives was instructed to administer chloroform to Lanaban preparatory to the operation, and he proceeded to do so. He did so with the utmost caution, carefully watching the respiration and the beating of the pulse. After an cunce and a half of chloroform had been exhausted, the patient suddenly gave a few convulsive respirations and immediately expired. It was thought that he had only fainted, but all efforts to restore him to consciousness were unavailing. From the evidence elicited the Jury were convinced that every precaution had been used by the physicians, and therefore returned a verdict of " Death from chloroform adminis tered preparatory to a surgical operation."

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.-A German named John Weber, was arrested on Saturday night, charged with having committed a felonious assault upon Jacob Knehner and his wife, Mary. It is alleged that the complainants keep a disorderly house at No. 111 Delancy street, and that the accused raised a disturbance there on Saturday night. When the proprietor undertook to put him out he was seriously beaten for his pains. After getting outside the house, it is charged that Weber threw a stone through the window, hitting Mrs. Knehner on the head, and fracturing the skull. Justice Steers committed the accused to

POLICE BUSINESS,-During the last week Justice Kelly of the Tombs Police Court committed to prison 575 persons; Justice Quackenbush, at Jefferson Market, committed about 300; Justice Steers, at Essex Market, committed 202; Justice Brownell, of Yorkville, about 150-making a total of 1,227 persons who were locked up in seven days. This does not embrace half the business transacted by the Magistrates, as the number of bail cases, and cases that are heard and dismissed are not included in the above figures.

A WARNING TO LADY SHOPPERS. -Sarah Beebe. respectable young lady of pleasing appearance, was arrested on Saturday, charged with having passed a counterfeit \$5 bill of the Mechanics' Bank of Burling. ton, N. J. The lady admitted passing the bill, and there was no doubt of its character. She stated that the bill had been given her by a lady friend who rein all its details, and the evidence against the perpequested ber to do some shopping for her. She offered

trator so complete, that there is scarcely a doubt but the bill at No. 701 Greenwich street, and was told that it was bed. But it seems that she doubted the clark's judgment in regard to it and offered and succeeded in passing it at a neighboring store. But the proprieter of No. 701 had followed her, and finding that she had disposed of the spurious note caused her arrest. Sarah was exceedingly alarmed at her position as a criminal, and denied any intention to defrand, but simply thought the clerk was mistaken in regard to the bill, and that there could be no harm in trying it a second time. Notwithstanding her tears and entreaties, Justice Quackenbu b could do no less than lock her up till bull could be procured for her. Ladies should understand that shopkeepers, as a general thing, are better informed in regard to bank bills than they can be, and the it is a dangerous business to offer a bad one a second time.

> FOR EUROZE .-- The Bremen steamer Bremen, Capt. Wersels, sailed on Saturday for Southampton and Bremen, with 126 passengers and \$550,410 in specie. The British steamer Vigo, Capt. Mirehouse, also left for Liverpool with 146 passengers and \$420,000 in specie.

Consecration of a STRAGOGUE. The new synagogue of the congregation Bnai Israel, at the corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, was consecrated for divine service yesterday afternoon. The building is 80 feet deep, and about 50 feet wide, and contains a so feet deep, and about 50 feet wide, and contains a spacious gallery, which is devoted exclusively to the women of the congregation. The edifice was densely crowded. At the appointed hour, the Rev. Dr. De Leeuwallbann or minister of the congregation, at the head of a long procession, knocked at the door of the symgogue, and exclaimed: "Open the gates of righteousness for me, that I may enter them to praise the Lord." The choir from within responded: "This is the gate of the Lord, into which the righteous shall enter." After which the Rev. Dr. Raphael opened the doors, and the procession entered, the Charan saying: "How awful is this place." To this the choir responded: "This is none but the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven." The Charan then ascended the reading-desk, and assisted by the choir, sung the chant: "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob! thy tabernacles, O Israel!"

The officers of the congregation, composed of J.V. Pribourg, President, S. Dejenge, Secretary, J. Lanaberg Treasurer, and S. Berhard, M. S. Cohen H. Lazar, Trustees, assisted by the honorary officers of the coagregation, then brought the Sacred Scrolls of the Law to the Ark, while the Chazan and choir sang "Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord! We bless you from the house of the Lord." The Ark was then opened amid the singing of the Chazan and the choir, when the procession wasked arourd the temple seven times, halting at each circuit, and depositing one of the laws. During each circuit a different pealm was sung, and when the Sacred Scrolls of the Law had all been placed in the Ark, the perpetual lamp was lighted by the Rev. Dr. Raphael. While the procession was spacious gallery, which is devoted exclusively to the

and when the Sacred Scrolls of the Law had all been placed in the Ark, the perpetual lamp was lighted by the Rev. Dr. Raphael. While the procession was moving around the Synagogue, thirty or forty little girls, attired in white, with blue sashes and wreaths, scattered flowers upon the floor in front of the Ark. At the conclusion of this highly interesting ceremony, the Rev. Dr. Raphael ascended the desk and delivered a brief but elequent discourse, taking for his text the verse "How beantiful are thy tents, O Jacob!" In the course of his remarks he alluded to the solemn services of consecration in by gone days, and the sentithe course of his remarks he alluded to the solemu services of consecration in by gone days, and the centiments that were entertained on such occasions. He spoke of the hordes of Romans who destroyed their temple before their very eyes, and then Israel had nothing left but exile. They went forth with the truth of the Lord in their mind, and traveled over the world. They crossed the Atlantic, and sought and found a home in the United States. Wherever civilization graved, the Lor was to be found; wherever ization spread, the Jew was to be found; wherever commerce united men in the bonds of amity, there was also the Jew to be found; and wherever ten of them got together, their first call was to erest a place of worship to the Most High. This was a minor sauc-tuary, but it was not minor in holiness. The cath-drai might rear its towering steeple, the mosque its majestic dome, but none could so boast of the Holy Presence a they could.

After reverting to many reminiscences in the history of the Jews in the United States, he concluded by saying that, as he consecrated this place of worship, he hoped it would continue to be the abode of peace and when you came there is now forth his say. mion, and whoever came there to pour forth his coul might find peace and pardon; and further, that whoever came there in a spirit of thankfulness would, he hoped, go forth rejoicing.

The Rev. Dr. Lyons next addressed the congrega-

tion, and exhorted all present to contribute their miss toward completing the payment of the debts that had teen incurred upon the edifice.

The Rev. Dr. Bondi, a venerable-looking Rai

The Rev. Dr. Bondi, a venerable-looking Rabbi, then spoke, addressing the congregation in low Dutch, the great majority of them being Hollanders. The exercises were concluded with prayer and sing-

TO THE CHARITABLE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Margaret Hagan, residing in a frame shed on the line of Eighty-fourth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, is compelled to leave that locality in consequence of the following notice: "Street Department, New-York, July 31, 1860. Corporation Notices. Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of this house or barn, at present incumbering this street, that unless the same be removed therefrom on or before the 10th day of Apanst, the same will be taken to the Corporation yard, and disposed of as directed by the City Ordinances. G. W. Smith, Street Commissioner." She has reflect for two years past on the cultivation of garden flowers, which she has made up into bouquets, and sold in the city streets. This honorable occupation having enabled her to support a hus-band, who is now and who has been constantly on a sick bed during that period with consumption and liver complaint and anable to do the slightest work, necessarily earning nil. She has also one child to support. Unless a generous poblic sympathize with this poor creature in this her great trouble, and enable her to pay \$25, the cost of removing her home to asother spot, it will necessarily be taken from her, and likewise the only means of support entirely swept away within a few days. Her anxisty is great, and deeply grateful will she be if the efforts of The Thurthy cause this attempt to average effortion and THE TRIBUNE cause this statement to appear, affording any party an opportunity, if they feel so disposed, to render the least assistance to such a destitute yet deserving case. She can be seen in the locality designated, or subscriptions left with mo shall be applied to the best advantage. Yours, much obliged,

S. DAY, No. 1,244 Broadway, near Thirty-first street.

Accidents and Inquests.—Edward Smith, a native of Sweden. 25 years of age, was accidentally killed at the foot of Vestry street on Saturday afternoon. The deceased was engaged in repairing the dock, when his foot became fastened in a hole, and in endeavoring to relieve himself fell over backward, and striking a piece of umber, broke his neck, causing Instantaneous seath...... A German porter by the name of Samer, on pleyed at No. 121 Wastranian street, was thrown from his wason in Cedar street on Sparcay, and so seriously injured as to come to death..... The body of an unknown colored man was found floating in the river near Governor's Island on Sunday mortag. The deceased was about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 mahes in light. There were no clothes upon the body..... Edward Kreesin, a native of Ireland, 40 years of sge, died at the Bellevue Happing on Saturday, from the effects of injuries received in consequence of failing down an embankment at the corner of Third syeans and Sity-third street. Coroners Jackmun and Gamble beld inquests in the above cases, and in each a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

DISORDERLY HOUSE .- The Ninth Ward Police on Saturday night arrested a woman named Elizabeth Rafferty, who is charged with keeping a disorderly house of the very lowest description. Two girls who were innates of har house were arrested at the same time, and committed to prison for teadays as vagrants. The landlady was looked up to answer at the Special Sessions.

Novel Ties and Amusements by the wholesale, are to be found at BARNUN'S MUNRUN, and all for the sum of Scents. Read the bills and advertisements, and you will be sure to find eneugh to satisfy the most exception as we in half a day, and more than you can find anywhere else for four times that amount.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-ex.
Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the petric viscers. Rupture, Piles, Varieocele, and Fistula, radically oured without the kuffe or ligature. Office hours from \$ to 9, 1 to 5, and 7 to 9 evenings.

GAS, GAS.—Dealers are invited to call at our great manufacturing depot for new styles of GAS FIXTURE. &C. WARNER, PRUK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Nikley Garden.

REYNARD & Co.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPEN'S RIFLE,
INVALLE INSECT POWDER,
The only truly reliable articles to exterminate Bedbug, Coton-Bogs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mine.
Principal Depot, No. 167 Broadway. Soid by all Druggets.

[Advertisement.]
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PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORTTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL, and DAGGEREROTTEP

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE is the best article in the market for giving to gray or rd hair a black or brown. See advertisement in another slumm.

FOR BOTH SEXES.—Ladies, or well as god men, may obtain Phrenological Charts, win full writes tions of character, of Four Lan & Wands, Mr. and Broods daily, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Ladies always in attendance, quinctions explicitly private when designs.